Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year if paid in advance or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS if not thus paid

No Subscription will be discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor,) until all arrearages are paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per quare (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year

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Like the following, will be inserted one year for $5,—if no over four lines in length.

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Charlotte, N. C., Trade-Street.
June 19 266 1y

A NEW VOLUME—1846.

$1000 IN PRIZES!

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With More Splendid Embellishments, Greater Popularity and a larger Subscription List than any Magazine in the Country.

ELEGANT PARIS FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER
THE greater popularity of Graham's Magazine in every part of the *UNION* is owing to the engagement of the very best writers and artists of the highest celebrity and abilities to illustrate the work, a stellar star to all the other periodicals—something *done* by "Graham" which the whole tribe. The proprietors or at least forget, but attempt to imitate the costly style of Art which adorn this work, and their imitations in the literary department have impaired the public confidence. Resort to our periodical *literature*, which will certainly bring it into disrepute and contempt.

We resolved, so far as "Graham" is concerned, to correct the error, and as the magazine literature of America is now confined to "GRAHAM" AND HIS IMITATORS, we are determined to give a proper direction to the popular taste; and propose in the coming volume greatly amplify the the literary departments of the work—to engage none but the very best writers—to open a field for young writers of merit—and, in fine, to cultivate a NATIONAL PERIODICAL LITERATURE, which shall command respect at home and abroad.

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$200 for the best Essay on American Literature and its Prospects.
$150 for the best Poem of not less than 100 lines.
$150 for the best Story of Domestic Life.

The articles to be sent free of postage, to the publication office, 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, before the 1st of October next; and their merit to be decided by a competent committee of literary gentlemen. The Committee will consist of the following gentlemen:

DR. J. K. MITCHELL, | HON. R. T. CONRAD
MORTON M'MICHAEL, | LOUIS A. GODEY,
ROBERT MORRIS, Esq.

The Magazine has become the standard of taste in matters of embellishment, and has led the way in every thing really beautiful published in the Magazines. The voice of the public press, while it places the work at the

HEAD OF AMERICAN LITERATURE,

is unanimous in the announcement, that no work ever started in the country has been so elegantly embellished or has so rapidly increased. For the new volume, the most extensive arrangements have been made, with the most distinguished artists in the country for a supply of elegant embellishments of all sorts.

OUR BEAUTIFUL FASHION PLATES.

These exquisite creations of taste and skill we have engaged *exclusively* from the publisher of "Le Follet," and all other efforts to get them have failed. An attempt has been made to *deceive the public*, by re-engraving the *old* designs; but these duplicates are so far beneath the *original Paris designs sent to "Graham" that they excite only contempt.*—Our arrangements are complete and we cannot be equalled in the beauty and correctness of this department of the Magazine. These plates appear in every number.

The work will be published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscribers will consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia.

THE LOWEST TERMS.

The proprietors being more desirous of publishing the *handsomest* and *best*, than the cheapest work in the Union, while at the same time they are anxious to bring it within the reach of all, offer the following as the *lowest possible terms* at which they can afford the work in its elegant style for 1846.

Three Dollars per annum in advance for a single Copy, or two Copies yearly for five Dollars, invariably in advance post paid.

For Ten Dollars Cash, free of postage Five Copies of Graham's Magazine, or Graham's Magazine and five Copies of Neal's Saturday Gazette.

For Twenty Dollars Cash, eleven Copies of the Magazine will be forwarded, and a copy gratis to the Postmaster or others forwarding the money.

Address, post paid,
GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co.
No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Sept 26 6w

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE session of Congress which has just terminated, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphant success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles which it has been our our constant effort to advocate and defend, and from which no prosperity, no adversity, can swerve us; we cannot be unmindful of the attitude in which we are placed by a recent vote of both houses of Congress:—we allude to the contemplated withdrawal of their patronage from the newspaper press. To this decision we cheerfully bow, sensible as we are of the patriotic motives which have led to it. But we trust this decision increases rather than diminishes our claim to the support of a higher power—that of *the people;* and to them we confidently appeal to aid us by *their* patronage, in sustaining at the seat of government a journal that is inflexibly devoted to their interests and the true interests of the country.

It is known to every one, that the chief source of sustaining a newspaper is not the magnitude of its subscription list so much as the advertising patronage which may be bestowed upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed the latter is usually the concomitant of the former, as it becomes the obvious interest of mercantile men to advertise in those papers which are the most extensively circulated.—Washington, however, is differently situated. Deprived of the advertising patronage incident to a mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and enormous expenses which are not elsewhere incurred, nothing but a very long list of subscribing patrons can sustain a paper in usefulness—it indeed even in existence. The proprietors of the "Union" have hitherto spared no pains and no expense, to to make their paper worthy of the metropolis and worthy of the support of that great party under whose banner they are enlisted. In publishing the most full and ample debates of the houses of Congress, it is believed, ever before attempted on this continent in a daily newspaper, they have secured the services of the best reporters which the country afforded but at the enormous cost $12,000 or $15,000 per year. Their extensive foreign and domestic correspondence is another item of expense, but the instructive usefulness of which is so highly commended and appreciated as to justify almost any outlay to attain it. Still, it must be evident that these heavy expenses cannot be borne, unless the subscription list is commensurate to the undertaking; and although we can boast of 15,000 subscribers, (including daily, tri-weekly, and weekly,) yet this list must be still considerably enlarged to enable the proprietors of the "Union" to sustain all its usefulness, and to insure them against pecuniary loss. Invoking, then, again, the aid and support of all true friends of republican government, and pledgings ourselves to renewed efforts in the cause of the glorious principles we cherish, we offer the following proposals:

The "DAILY UNION" will be published as heretofore, at $10 per annum, payable in advance. Its character hitherto has been almost exclusively political. We purpose in future to devote a portion of its columns to domestic news of general interest, and to miscellaneous literature, which, without impairing its political influence, may render it the more acceptable to an extended class of readers.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY UNION" will be published every Monday and Thursday, during the recess of Congress, at $5 per annum. This contains all the matter contained in the "*Daily Union,*" except local advertisements. During the session of Congress three numbers, instead of two will be issued, without any extra charge to subscribers.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY UNION.

The "WEEKLY UNION" is issued every Saturday; and as arrangements are in progress to enlarge it to near *double its present size*, we shall soon be able to give nearly every article which may appear in the daily and semi weekly editions, at the extremely low rate of $2. We propose also to give, in this edition, a complete synoptical summary of the proceedings in both houses of Congress—thus rendering the Weekly Union a most valuable channel of information to all classes of our country. But, to remunerate us for this enterprise, an extensive subscription list is indispensable.

We seize this opportunity to add that some delay has taken place in putting our paper to press, which has prevented its early delivery to our readers, and consequently circumscribed its circulation. We shall make arrangements to remedy this defect, and to obviate this objection. After the present week we trust that no complaint will be made on this subject.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

In addition to the foregoing, we have resolved to publish, during the sessions of the national legislature, a "*Congressional Register*" to be issued weekly, and to contain a FULL REPORT of the daily proceedings and debates of both houses. Indeed, the arrangements which we have made with the very best corps of reporters will enable us to give even more full and extended reports than we have produced during this session, superior as we claim them to be to any preceding ones. The Register will be made up from the daily reports in the "Union," carefully revised by an experienced editor, and will constitute a complete and authentic record of the session. An appendix will be added, uniform with the Register, and to be sent gratuitously to subscribers, comprising a list of the acts during the session with a synopsis of their contents, and a reference, when necessary, to previous legislation. This will form the most complete history of the sessions of Congress, and will be furnished at the low price of SEVENTY FIVE CENTS for the next session.

Postmasters are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us five yearly subscribers, with the subscription money, for either the *Daily Semi-weekly*, or *Weekly*, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition they furnish us subscribers for.

The Congressional Register will be furnished them on the same terms.

Newspapers publishing our prospectus, with the notes attached, until the 1st of December next, will be entitled during the next session of Congress, to receive a copy of the *Congressional Register* and *Tri Weekly Union.*

Clubs will be furnished with

5	copies of the Daily for	$40 00
5	do Semi Weekly	20 00
10	do do	35 00
5	do Weekly	8 00
10	do do	15 00
20	do Congressional Register	10 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

RITCHIE & HEISS.
Washington, August 8 1846

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for a charter for a Company to construct a Rail Road from Charlotte to the South Carolina line, in the direction of Camden.
Sept 4, 1846. 77

POETRY.

From the N. O. Bulletin.

MY SISTER.

Thou art gone to the home of the blest,
Where the good and the beautiful go.
And thy spirit I know is at rest
Because you were good here below.

The grave holds that casket so dear,
And it covers thy form from my sight,
Where thy spirit dwelt while here,
With such treasure of joy and delight.

The stars in their glory look down,
On the spot where the ashes repose,
And the dew drops that fall on thy stone,
But betoken the depth of my woes.

And the wind in its might passeth by,
With mourning, it sweeps o'er thy tomb
And the soft breezes utter a sigh,
As they mournfully whisper thy doom.

But the rage of the wild, bounding sea,
Seem the depth of my sorrow to tell,
Their soft waves are still speaking of thee,
As they utter their gentle farewell.

Now the Sun on thy grave casts his eye,
To light my sad heart up with love,
And to tell, while thy ashes there lie,
That thy spirit is ransomed above.

Like you, in bright hope, let me live,
And as was your death, let me die,
That I joyfully then may receive,
My portion with you in the sky.

Thou art gone to the home of the blest,
Where the good and beautiful go,
And now in bright mansions of rest,
Thy songs of pure joy overflow.

AGRICULTURAL.

SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE.

Supply sup— slowly, though surely, we hope—are the people relieving themselves from their hitherto abject independence on others for necessaries and luxuries of life which they ought to produce at home. Canal flour is now seldom heard of in our Southern interior cities. The demand for flour is supplied by an article quite as good, in flour manufactured at home, from wheat grown on our soil. So, also, will it soon be, we hope, with everything else that can be grown on Southern soil or manufactured by Southern industry. So is it already with lime as well as flour. So let it speedily be—as speedily as can be, for moral revolutions always proceed slowly, often only by generations with potatoes, apples, hay, beef, pork, carriages, saddles bridles, shoes, plows, hoes, spades, &c., &c., &c. &c., yea, even down to hops and axe-handles. Just to think of bringing hops from New York to the interior of Georgia, as we have known to be done; and has from the North round the Florida Cape through the Gulf, and up the river to Tuscaloosa! why it is almost enough to make a saint swear.

Mr. Force is entitled to the thanks of every friend of the South for his effort to make us independent in the article of cheese.

CHEROKEE CHEESE.—We copy the following from the last Coosa Journal published at Rome, Floyd county, in this State:

"We have received from Mr. R J. Johnson a specimen of the cheese manufactured at Mr. Force's Dairy in Chattooga County. We are a great lover of cheese, and we pronounce this most excellent, equal to any manufactured in the United States. The taste is very fine and the color exceedingly rich. Mr. Force has gone into the business upon the right principle, and will do the country much service by its introduction in our midst. The cheese is equal in every respect to the Northern, and can be made here at much less expense, as the cows almost all the year subsist entirely upon the range.—Mr Force informs us that he will manufacture this year twelve or fifteen thousand pounds.

USE OF SALT AND LIME.

The Akron (Ohio) Democrat states that the Rev Mr. White, of that place, in removing some potatoes, filled two barrels one of which had been used for flour, and the other for salt, from the same heap, and put them side by side, covered with the same boards. After some time, those in the salt barrel were found perfectly sound, while those in the flour barrel were all, or nearly all, rotten.

This would go to prove, what has before been asserted—that *salt* is, in some cases at least, beneficial in preserving potatoes from the rot after harvesting. *Lime*, also, has been found useful for this purpose; but more experiments are needed with both, before the question of their utility can be fully settled.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

ALDER TEA.

The alder tea, we learn is used with great success in Chatham, as a remedy for chills and fever. The limbs with the leaves are broken up and boiled until the tea is very strong, a wine glass full of which is taken every hour. The Richmond Standard gives the following remedy: 24 grains quinine, 20 grains blue mass, 16 drops oil black peper.—Have them made into 12 pills; take one every hour for 6 hours; the next day take the other 6 in the same way. The next day they must be taken in the absence of fever; if necessary open the bowels with a dose of calomel and castor oil.—*Ib.*

Kindness in the heart is a gem of the first magnitude. Whoever possesses this trait, will sail smoothly over the ocean of life, leaving behind a memory that will never cease to be cherished.

SOWING WHEAT.

MR. CANAN:—On reading the last number of the Albany Cultivator, I notice some remarks made by a farmer of Louisville, Ky., on sowing wheat, which accords with my views and practice for several years, and as the time of sowing is near at hand. I will give you my plan; perhaps some one may be induced to try it. In the first place I sift my wheat through a coarse sand sieve, that the small and imperfect grains may be separated from the good. I then put it gently into strong brine and skim off and throw away all that will float. The seed remain in the brine about twenty four hours, then taken out and rolled in lime. This is to prevent smut as well as to separate all imperfect grains from the good.

I prepare the land by breaking and harrowing until it is in good order, and always harrow in my seed instead of plowing, and try to get it in by the last of September or first of October, when the earth is moderately dry. The quantity I sow per acre is three gallons, (bruaders.) and I generally find my wheat thick enough. Although a great many of my acquaintances sow a bushel per acre, I don't know any that make better wheat than I do.

Then why all this waste of seed? Every farmer knows that a grain of wheat, if favored, will produce from ten to fifty heads, say the former, and each head forty grains (which is not extravagant,) would be four hundred grains from one. Well if one grain will produce four hundred one bushels. But, instead of that, only about ten bushels are obtained from one sown, which is considered by the most of farmers here a very good yield per acre, which is in fact only one-fourth of a head to each grain sown. I think there lies here, that those bushel sowing farmers turn their wheat in very deep late in October or November, without previously breaking the land, and by the time the wheat gets up and forms a stem or fibre sufficiently strong to afford roots near the surface, (as soon as this takes place the roots at the grain perish,) the cold winter weather finds it with but a few short roots, and must remain so until spring, and then can only afford a few slender stalks with small short heads, while the grain but an inch deep, puts up immediately, and the roots first thrown out remain permanent and have time to increase their number and length, and a quantity of bulbs which enables it to stand the winter, and will grow off in the spring and yield a number of fine, healthy stalks with large heads full of plump grain.

When I tell some of my neighbors that shallow covered grain will stand the winter better than the covered deep, they laugh at the idea. Very well, I have succeeded well for the last seven years on the above plan, and do not feel disposed to abandon it until I find out a better.

Respectfully yours,
J. D. HAVIS.

Houston, Ga., August 19, 1846.

A PERSIAN FABLE.

A young fox asked his father if he could not teach him some trick to defeat the dogs, if he fall in with them. The father had grown grey in a long life of depredation and danger, and his scars bore witness to his less honorable encounter with the faithful guardians of the henroost. He replied with a sigh, "After all my experience, I am forced to confess that the best trick is—to keep out of their way."

KEMEDY FOR THE CHILLS AND FEVER,
OR FEVER AND AGUE.

Take one pint of sweet milk and one large table spoonful of ground ginger, mixed thoroughly, and heated over the fire as warm as it can be drunk when the chill comes on or commences. Repeat the dose once or twice, if necessary, and the cure will be effected.

If the system be costive, an aperient may be necessary in order to prepare it properly for the above prescription.

HOW TO MAKE A TURKEY TENDER.

Half an hour before the bird is killed pour a glass of brandy down its throat, which produces complete intoxication, and gives the flesh of the tipsy turkey, a tenderness superior to that, which is produced by long keeping.

A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness, was addressed by the President—"Prisoner, you have been prosecuted for habitual drunkenness; what have you to plead in your defence?" "Nothing, please your honor, but an habitual thirst,

Big Apples are just now the boast of the Bostonians. One of them, grown at Woburn, Mass., measuring a foot in diameter, is supposed to be large enough for a new temperance organization. Will the modern Eve be satisfied with a less remedy?

The editor of the New Haven Herald sets it down as a fact in natural history, proved by his experience for years, that when a traveller rides up to a toll gate, the keeper, if a man, invariably brings out a box or a handfull of change, but if a woman, she comes out and takes the traveller's coin and then goes back for the change.

MAMMOTH REMAINS.

In Glynn county, Geo., some valuable organic remains have been discovered. They belong to the mammoth, an extinct species of elephant.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

LATEST FROM THE ARMY!

Hasty Memoranda of the operations of the American Army, before Monterey, Mexico, from the 19th to the 24th September.

On the 19th, Gen. Taylor arrived from Marin Monterey, with a force of about 6,000 men, and after reconnoitering the city at about 150 to 1,000 yards from the Cathedral fort, during which he received fire upon from its batteries, his force was encamped on the Walnut Springs, 3 miles short of the city. This was the nearest position at which the troops could obtain a supply of water, and be beyond the reach of the enemy's batteries. The remainder of the 19th was occupied by the engineers in making reconnoisances of the city, batteries and commanding heights. On the 20th Gen. Worth was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right, to gain the Saltillo road beyond the west of the town and to storm the heights above the Bishop's Palace, which vital point the enemy appeared to have strangely neglected. Circumstances caused his halt on the night of the 20th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 21st he continued his route, and after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road. It was here discovered, that besides the fort at the Bishop's Palace and the occupation of the heights above it, two forts on commanding eminences, on the opposite side of the San Juan had been fortified and occupied. These two latter heights were then stormed and carried—the guns of the last fort carried being immediately turned with a plunging fire upon the Bishop's Palace. On this same morning [the 21st] the first division of regular troops, under Gen Twiggs and the Volunteer Division under Gen. Butler were ordered under arms to make a diversion to the left of the town, in favor of the important operations of Gen Worth. The 10 inch mortar and two 24 pounder howitzers had been put in battery the night of the 20th, in a ravine 1400 yards dist at from the Cathedral fort or Citadel, and were supported by the 4th Regiment of Infantry. At 8, A. M. the 21st the order was given for his battery to open upon the citadel and town, and immediately the first Division, with the 3d and [illegible] advance, under Col Garland, [illegible] connoitre and skirmish with [illegible] extreme left of the city, and if practicable to possess offer, to carry the [illegible] attack [illegible]

Maj Kinney, Q. M. [illegible] heavy fire from the first [illegible] opened upon the advance, [illegible] it, entering and engaging [illegible] streets of the city, having passed [illegible] sant cross fire from the Citadel a[illegible] second battaries, and from the Infantry the parapets, streets and house tops of [illegible] The rear of the 1st battery was soon turned, [illegible] the reverse fire of the troops through the gorge of the works killed or dislodged the artillerists and infantry from it, and the building occupied by infantry immediately in its rear. The first division was followed and supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee and 1st O. io Regiments, the two former regiments being the first to scale and occupy the fort. The success of the day here stopped. The Mississippi, Tennessee and Ohio Regiments though warmly engaged in the streets of the city for some time after the capture of the first battery and subadjoining defences, were unable, from exhaustion and the loss that they had suffered, to gain any more advantage. A heavy shower of rain also came up to cause a suspension of hostilities before the close of the day. The 3d 4th and 1st Infantry and the Baltimore Battalion remained as the garrison of the captured position, under Col Garland, assisted by Capt Ridgely's battery. Two 12 pounders, one 4 pounder, and one howitzer, were captured in the fort, three officers and some 20 or 30 men taken prisoners. One of the 12 pounders was turned against the 24 fort and defences, with captured ammunition during the remainder of the day by Capt Ridgely. The storming parties of Gen Worth's Division also captured two nine pounders which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d Gen. Worth continued his operations and portions of his division stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's Palace. Both were carried by a command under Capt. Vinton 3d Artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana troops under Capt Vinton, 3d Artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana troops under Capt Blanchard performed efficient and gallant service as part of Capt. Vinton's command. Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's Palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defences in the city. On the evening of the 22d Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts by Gen. Quitman with the Mississippi and Tennessee Regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky Regiment.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman from his position, discovered that the second and third forts and defences east of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who apprehending another assault on the night of the 22d, had retired from all his defences to the main plaza and its immediate vicinity. A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops were then thrown into the streets to the northe, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy these were soon supported by Col. Wynn's Regiment of Texas Rangers, dismounted, by Bragg's Light Battery and the 3d Infantry; the enemy's fire was constant and uninterrupted from the streets, house tops, barricades, &c &c. in the vicinity of the plaza. The pieces of Bragg's battery were also used with much effect far into the heart of the city—this engagement lasted the best part of the day, our troops having driven the scattered parties of the enemy, and penetrated quite to the defence of the main plaza. The advantage thus gained, it was not considered necessary to hold as the enemy had permantly abandoned the city and its defences except the main plaza, its immedi-

ate vicinity and the Cathedral fort or Citadel. Early in the afternoon (same day) Gen. Worth assaulted from the Bishop's Palace the west side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main plaza on that side of the city; towards evening the mortar had also been planted in the Cemetery enclosure, and during the night did great execution in the circumscribed camp of the enemy in the plaza —thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th, a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant;—at the same time a demand to surrender was in reply made upon Gen. Ampudia—12 M. was the hour at which the acceptance or non acceptance was to be communicated to the American General. At 11 A. M, the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused at half-past 4 P. M., Gen. Taylor arose and saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider and accept or refuse, left the conference with his officers—at the expiration of the hour, the discharge of the mortar was to be the signal for the recommencement of hostilities. Before the expiration of the hour, however, an officer was sent on the part of Gen. Ampudia, to inform the American General that to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor being satisfied by the exertions of Mexican troops, he had, after consultation with his General Officers, decided to capitulate, accepting the offer of the American General.

The terms of capitulation were in effect as follows:

That the officers should be allowed to march out with their side arms.

That the Cavalry and Infantry should be allowed to march out with their arms and accoutrements.

That the Artillery should be allowed to march out with one battery of six pieces and twenty-one rounds of ammunition.

That all other munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them.

That the Mexican Army, should be allowed seven days to evacuate the city and that the American troops should not occupy it until evacuated.

That the Cathedral, Fort or Citadel, should be evacuated at 10 A. M., next day, (25th) the Mexicans then marching out and the American garrison marching in. The Mexicans allowed to salute their flag when hauled down.

That there should be an armistice of eight weeks, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Rinconada through Linares and San Fernando.

This lenient offer of the American General was dictated with the concurrence of his Generals and by motives of good policy and consideration for the defence of their city by the Mexican Army.

[illegible]—Capt. Williams, Topographical Engi[illegible]t. Terrett, 1st Infantry; Capt. L N. [illegible]Capt. Field, 3d do.; Major Barbour, [illegible] 3d do; Lieut. Hazlitt, 3d do; [illegible] do.; Lieut. Woods, 4th do.; [illegible] Col. Watson, Baltimore [illegible] 1st T[illegible] Regiment; [illegible]

[illegible] Lear, 3d Infantry, severely; [illegible]d do, very slightly; Lieut. R. [illegible]do., severely; Capt. Lamotte, 1st [illegible]y; Lieut. Dilworth, 1st do., severely; [illegible]crombie, 1st do., slightly; Lieut. Wain-[illegible]8th do, slightly; Lieut. Rossell, 5th do., [illegible]ly; Lieut Potter 7th do., slightly; Maj Mansfield, Engineers, slightly; Gen. Butler, Volunteer Division, slightly; Col. Mitchell, Ohio Volunteers, slightly; Col. McClung, Mississippi Regiment severely; Maj Alexander, Tennessee Volunteers; Lieut. Allen, do. do; Lieut. Scudder, do do; Lieut. Nixon, do. do.; Capt. Dowler, Mississippi Regiment; Lieut. Thomas, Texas Regiment; Lieut. Armstrong, Ohio Regiment, severely; Capt. Gillespie, Texas Rangers, mortally wounded, since died.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

MONTERREY, MEXICO, Sept. 25, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—The city has capituiated on the following terms: The Mexican soldiers shall be permitted to march out of town with their arms and six small field pieces, leaving all their munitions of war behind, with all their artillery and public stores. They are to retire to Linares, sixty miles hence, and about thirty miles north of Saltillo, and are not to approach nearer than that to this place within sixty days, or until each party can hear from its respective government. Ampudia kept General Taylor until nearly midnight last night preparing the terms, etc. Many persons, particularly the Texan volunteers who fought so bravely, are displeased at these terms. The town was all but in our hands, and could, they believed, have been in three hours. I believe that it would have required much more hard fighting to have taken it; but this was not the question with Gen. Taylor. He and all his officers knew perfectly well, of course, that the town could soon be taken, but he wanted no prisoners to take up his time and eat out his subsistence; but he did have an object in view, which will be reached by the terms of this capitulation, and that object will lead to a result most beneficial to our government, under whose advice or orders Gen. Taylor acted in agreeing to these terms As I have a few moments to spare before the express goes out this morning, (he was detained last night by the slow progress of business with Ampudia,) I will speak of the operations of Gen. Taylor on his side of the town.

Major Mansfield, of the Engineers, reconnoitred the enemy's works on the night of the 19th, but could obtain no very accurate information, although he approached very near to some of them on the heights. On the 20th Lieut. Scarritt and Lieut. Pope were sent out to reconnoitre the works, Scarritt on the right and Pope on the left of the town. The latter approached and discovered the position of a battery on the extreme left, and was exposed to a fire of cannon and musketry from Lancers, from which, after finishing his observations, he retired in safety. On the night of the 20th the mortar and howitzer batteries were placed in a position to play on the strong holds around the citadel. The action commenced on the morning of the 21st by the opening of these two batteries. Col. Garland's brigade were ordered to move to the left for the purpose of storming the battery discovered by Lieut. Pope the day before, and to occupy, if possible, the lower part of the city. Major Mansfield, Capt. Williams and Lieut. Pope were ordered in advance to select the most available point of attack, and to direct the movements of the column upon it. Three companies were thrown forward as skirmishers and advanced rapidly towards the works, followed by the brigade in line of battle, under a cross fire of artillery from the citadel and fort, and a heavy fire of musketry. The column charged into a street about two hundred yards to the right of the battery passed the works entirely, and effected an entrance to the town. After advancing rapidly about 400 yards beyond the battery, they came immediately in front of a masked battery of artillery and musketry, which swept the street completely by its range. The barricades of the streets, at sixty yards distance from the head of the column, were lined with Mexican troops, who entirely covered themselves, opened a murderous discharge of grape and musketry upon the advancing column. Every house in the street was pierced for musketry, and enfiladed the street in every direction. Under this fire, the following officers were killed or mortally wounded:—Maj. Barbour, 3d Infantry, by grape shot in the abdomen; Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer, shot through the body by musket ball, fell in the street, and was dragged into the doorway of a house by Lt. Pope, amidst a shower of balls that covered him with dust. The gallantry of this young officer, now in his first battle, is spoken of in admiration by the army. Capt. Williams died the next day, and was buried with the honors of war by the Mexican troops into whose hands he had fallen. Lieut. Terrett, 1st Infantry, shot through the body, died the next day.

Wounded. Maj Mansfield, ball through the calf of the leg. This brave officer did not leave on account of his wound, but rode about, behaving in the most gallant manner all day. Captain Bainbridge, 3d Infantry, slightly wounded in the hand. Maj. Lear, dangerously wounded in the mouth, the ball passing out at the back of his head. Maj Abercrombie, 1st Infantry, severely wounded. Lt. R. Graham, 4th Infantry, severely wounded in both legs and body; hopes are entertained of his recovery. A great number of men killed and wounded—number not known.

It being impossible, in the opinion of the Engineer officers, to effect any thing in attacking the barricades in front, the column moved rapidly up a street to the right, with the intention of turning them. Being reinforced by the Ohio regiment, a second charge was made, under the direction of Gen Butler, which, owing to the tremendous fire of musketry and grape from the barricades and stone houses, likewise proved ineffectual. The troops were then ordered, by Gen. Taylor, to retire in good order and get under cover from the enemy's fire, which order was handsomely executed.

The following officers were killed or mortally wounded (since died) in the second charge: Col. Watson, of the Baltimore Battalion; Capt. L. N. Morris, 3d Infantry; Lieut. D. Erwin, 3d Infantry; Lieut. R. Hazlett, 4th Infantry. [Three officers were killed in the first charge which I did not include in that list, viz: Lieut. Hoskins, 3d Infantry; Lieut. J. S. Woods, 4th Infantry; Capt. Field, 3d Infantry.]

Wounded. Major Gen. Butler, slightly, through calf of the leg; Col. Mitchell, in the leg; Captain Lamotte, 1st Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Dilworth, 1st Infantry, leg shot off.

During the engagement in town, of Garland's Brigade, the forts that were passed, on the left, in entering the town, were gallantly carried by the Tennessee and Mississippi regiments—the first commanded by Col. Campbell, and the second by Col. Davis. Lt. Col. McClung, of the Mississippi Regiment, was dangerously wounded. These regiments sustained a great loss, of killed and wounded, but I cannot, in the short time left me, ascertained the names or number of those who fell. Capt. Bragg's battery of Light Infantry was brought into action, but as it was impossible to use it effectively, it was withdrawn. Several pieces of artillery were captured. The forts that were taken were occupied by Ridgely's Light Artillery company, who turned the captured pieces against the Mexican works, and the cannonade was kept up the rest of the day. There were many skirmishes, and gallant deeds, etc, which I will mention at a future time.

On the night of the 22d, the enemy abandoned the two works which had proved so destructive to the 3d and 4th Infantry, and they were occupied early next morning by the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, under Gen. Quitman. About 8 o'clock, same morning, these two regiments advanced on the town, and a sharp engagement commenced. These Rangers were supported by a body of Texan Rangers, (dismounted for the occasion) under Gen. Henderson, and by the 3d regiment of Infantry. The fight was kept up until 4 o'clock, P. M. during which our troops drove the enemy from house to house, almost to the main plaza. The loss of life on our side was not severe during the day. On the morning of the 24th, a flag of truce was sent in, which resulted in the capitulation of the town.

During the whole of the engagement on the 21st, Col. Kinney was exceedingly useful in carrying orders, and in giving advice in matters with which his thorough acquaintance with Mexican customs rendered him familiar. He was in the thickest of the fight, moving about from point to point, and doing good execution with his rifle. This gentleman's services have been invaluable to Gen. Taylor in the movements of the army from Matamoras to this place. He has been everywhere, reconnoitering the country, and procuring information—riding night and day, and exposing his life in a thousand ways. The Colonel never flinched from any duty required of him, and, had Gen. Taylor ordered him to go and bring him Ampudia's portfolio, he would have undertaken it. I devote a paragraph to a mention of this gentleman's services, because he deserves much from the public for whom he has labored so arduously and so efficiently. H.

DISPATCHES.

From Major General Z. Taylor, received at the War Office.

[No. 89.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp before Monterey, Sept 22, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the troops under my command, including the mounted volunteers from Texas, marched from Marin on the 18th, and encamped before Monterey on the 19th inst.—It was immediately discovered that the enemy occupied the town in force, and had added greatly to its strength by fortifying the approaches and commanding heights. A close reconnoissance was made the same evening by the officers of engineers and topographical engineers on both flanks of the town, and it was determined, from the information procured, to occupy the Saltillo road in rear of the town, carrying, if practicable, the several fortified eminences in that direction. The 2d division of regular troops and a portion of Col Hays's regiment of mounted volunteers was accordingly detached under Brig. Gen Worth on this service, at noon on the 20th. A ten-inch mortar and two 24-pounder howitzers were placed in battery during the night to play upon the citadel and town. At 7 o'clock these guns opened and continued a deliberate fire, which was returned. To create a still further diversion in favor of Gen. Worth's movement, the remainder of the force, except a camp guard, was displayed around the centre and left of the town. The infantry and one battery of the 1st division made a strong demonstration on the left, and soon became so closely engaged that I moved forward the volunteer division under Major Gen. Butler to its support, leaving one battalion (1st Kentucky) to cover the mortar battery. A close contest then ensued, which resulted in the capture of one strong battery of four guns, which with some adjacent defences our troops now occupy. A garrison was left to hold this position, and the remainder of the force returned to camp.

In the mean time General Worth had engaged the enemy early in the morning, and defeated him with considerable loss. In the course of the day two of the batteries in rear of the town were carried by storming parties of the 2d division, and a third was carried this morning at down of day. The Bishop's Palace occupied the only remaining height in rear of the town, and is completely commanded by the works already carried. Gen. Worth's division occupies the Saltillo road, and cuts off all succor or support from the interior. I must reserve a more minute report of the important operations of yesterday until those of the different commanders are rendered, and also until a topographical sketch of the country can be prepared.

I regret to report that our successes have not been obtained without severe loss, to be attributed in a good measure to the ardor of the troops in pressing forward. No returns of killed and wounded have yet been received, nor is it known what corps of Gen. Worth's division have suffered most. In the other portion of the army the 1st, 3d, and 4th regiments of infantry and regiment of Tennessee volunteers have sustained the greatest loss. The following is believed to be an accurate list of the officers killed and wounded:

KILLED.

2d Infantry.—Brev. 1st Lieutenant J. S. Woods, (serving with 1st infantry.)

3d. Infantry—Captain L N. Morris; Captain G. P. Field; Brevet Major P. N. Barbour, 1st Lieut. and Adjt., D. S. Irwin; 2d Lieut. R. Hazlitt.

4th Infantry—1st Lieut. and Adj't C. Hoskins.

8th Infantry.—Capt. H. McKavett.

Maryland and Washington Battalion Volunteers.—Lieut. Col. W H. Watson.

VOLUNTEER DIVISION.

Ohio regiment.—1st Lieut. M. Hett.

Tennessee regiment.—Captain W. B. Allen; Lieut. S. M. Putman.

WOUNDED.

Corps of Engineers.—Brevet Major J. K. T. Mansfield, slightly.

Corps of Topographical Engineers.—Capt. W. G. Williams. (in hands of the enemy.)

1st Infantry.—Brevet Major J. L. Abercrombie, slightly; Capt. J. H. Lamotte, severely; 1st Lieut. J. C. Terrett, in hands of the enemy; 2d Lieut. R. Dilworth, severely.

3d Infantry—Major W. W. Lear, severely; Capt. H. Bainbridge, slightly.

4th Infantry.—1st Lieut. R. H. Graham, severely.

5th Infantry.—1st Lieut. N. B. Rossell, slightly.

7th Infantry—2d Lieut. J. H. Potter, severely.

8th Infantry.—2d Lieut. George Wainwright, severely.

VOLUNTEER DIVISION.

General staff.—Major General W. O. Butler, slightly.

Ohio regiment.—Col. A. M. Mitchell, slightly; Capt. James George, slightly; 1st Lieut. and Adjutant A. W. Armstrong, very severely; 1st Lieut. N. Niles, severely; 1st Lieut. L. Motter, slightly.

Mississippi regiment.—Lieut. Col. A. H. McClung, severely; Capt. R N. Downing, slightly; 1st Lieut. H. F. Cook, slightly; 2d Lieutenant R K. Arthur, slightly.

DIVISION OF TEXAS MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

1st regiment.—Capt. R. A Gillespie, mortally.

I need hardly add, that the conduct of our troops, both regulars and volunteers, throughout the operations, has been everything that could be desired. The part which each corps contributed to the successes of the day will appear more fully in future reports. To Major Generals Butler and Henderson, and Brigadier Generals Twiggs and Worth, commanding divisions, I must express my obligations for the efficient support which they have rendered—particularly so to Brigadier Gen. Worth, whose services, from his detached position, have been most conspicuous.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General, U. S. A. Com.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

[No. 90]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp before Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846.

SIR: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of the night the batteries below the town were, with one exception, abandoned by the enemy, and this morning were occupied by our troops. To-day the 2d infantry, with the field artillery of the 1st division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the 2d regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted,) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town, and have driven him with considerable loss to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the 2d division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel, and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

I am particularly gratified to report that our successes of yesterday and to-day, though disastrous to the enemy, have been achieved without material loss.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallantry and perseverance of our troops throughout the arduous operations of the last three days.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Com.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

[No. 91.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

SIR: At noon on the 23d inst., while our troops were closely engaged in the lower part of the city, as reported in my last despatch, I received by a flag, a communication from the governor of the State of New Leon, which is herewith enclosed, (No. 1.) To this communication, I deemed it my duty to return an answer declining to allow the inhabitants to leave the city. By eleven o'clock, p. m., the 2d division, which had entered the town from the direction of the Bishop's Palace, had advanced within one square of the principal plaza, and occupied the city up to that point. The mortar had, in the meantime, been placed in battery in the cemetery, within good range of the heart of the town, and was served throughout the night with good effect.

Early in the morning of the 24th, I received a flag from the town bearing a communication from General Ampudia, which I enclose, (No. 2.) and to which I returned the answer, (No. 3.) I also arranged with the bearer of the flag a cessation of fire until 12 o'clock, which hour I appointed to receive the final answer of Gen. Ampudia at Gen. Worth's headquarters. Before the appointed time, however, General Ampudia had signified to General Worth his desire for a personal interview with me, for the purpose of making some degnitive arrangement. An interview was accordingly appointed for one o'clock, and resulted in the naming of a commission to draw up articles of agreement regulating the withdrawal of the Mexican forces, and a temporary cessation of hostilities. The commissioners named by the Mexicans general in chief were Generals Ortega and Raquena and Don Manuel M. Llano, governor of New Leon. Those named on the American side were General Worth, General Henderson, governor of Texas, and Colonel Davis, Mississippi volunteers. The commission finally settled upon the articles, of which I enclose a copy, (No. 4) the duplicates of which (in Spanish and English) have been duly signed. Agreeably to the provisions of the 4th article, our troops have this morning occupied the citadel.

It will be seen that the terms granted the Mexican garrison are less rigorous than those first imposed. The gallant defence of the town, and the fact of a recent change of government in Mexico, believed to be favorable to the interests of peace, induced me to concur with the commission in these terms, which will, I trust, receive the approval of the government. The latter consideration also prompted the convention for a temporary cessation of hostilities. Though scarcely warranted by my instructions, yet the change of affairs since those instructions were issued seemed to warrant this course. I beg to be advised, as early as practicable, whether I have met the views of the government in these particulars.

I regret to report that Captain Williams, topographical engineers, and Lieut. Terrett, 1st infantry, have died of the wounds received in the engagement of the 21st. Capt. Gatlin, 7th infantry, was wounded (not badly) on the 23d.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, commanding.
The Adjatant General of the army,
Washington, D. C.

(No. 1)

D. Franco. De P Morates, Governor of New Leon, to Major General Taylor.

[Translated]

MONTERREY, Sept 26, 8 o'clock, a. m.

As you are resolved to occupy the place by force of arms, and the Mexican general-in chief resolved to defend it at every cost, as his honor and duty require him to do, thousands of victims, who, from indigence and want of means, find themselves now in the theatre of war, and who would be uselessly sacrificed, claim the rights, which in all times, and all countries humanity extends. As governor of the State, and a legitimate representative of the people, I state their case to you, and hope from your civilization and refinement, that whatever may be the event of the present contest, you will issue orders that families shall be respected, or will grant a reasonable time for them to leave the capital.

I have the hanor to salute you general in chief of the army of occupation of the United States, and to assure you of my highest consideration.

God and liberty.

FRANCO DE P. MORALES.

General in chief of the Army of Occupation of the United States.

(No. 2.)

D. Pedro Ampudia, General-in-Chief, to Major General Taylor.

[Translated]

HEADQUARTERS AT MONTEREY,
Sept. 23. 1846, 9 o'clock, p. m.

SENOR GENERAL: Having made the defence of which I believe this city susceptible, I have fulfilled my duty, and have satisfied that military honor which, in a certain manner, is common to all armies of the civilized world

To prosecute the defence, therefore, would only result in distress to the population who have already suffered enough from the misfortunes consequent on war; and taking it for granted that the American government has manifested a disposition to negotiate, I propose to you to evacuate the city and its fort, taking with me the *personelle* and *materielle* which have remained, and under the assurance that no harm shall ensue to the inhabitants who have taken a part in the defence.

Be pleased to accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

To SENOR DON Z. TAYLOR,
General in-Chief of the American army.

(No. 3.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION.
Camp before Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846.
7 o'clock, a. m.

SIR: Your communication, bearing date at nine o'clock, p. m., on the 23d inst., has just been received by the hands of Col. Moreno.

In answer to your proposition to evacuate the city and fort with all the personel and materiel of war, I have to state that my duty compels me to decline acceding to it. A complete surrender of the town and garrision, the latter as prisoners of war, is now demanded. But such surrender will be upon terms, and the gallant defence of the place, creditable alike to the Mexican troops and nation, will prompt me to make those terms as liberal as possible. The garrison will be allowed, at your option after laying down its arms, to retire to the interior on condition of not serving again during the war, or until regularly exchanged. I need hardly say that the rights of non combatants will be respected.

An answer to this communication is required by 12 o'clock. If you assent to an accommodation, an officer will be despatched at once, under instructions to arrange the conditions.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A., commanding.
SENOR D. PEDRO DE AMPUDIA,
General in Chief, Monterey.

Terms of capitulation of the city of Monterey, the capital of Nuevo Leon, agreed upon by the undersigned commissioners, to wit: General Worth, of the United States army, General Henderson, of the Texan volunteers, and Colonel Davis, of the Mississippi riflemen, on the part of Major General Taylor, commander-in-chief the United States forces, and General Raquena and General Ortega, of the army of Mexico, and Senor Manuel M. Llano, governor of Nuevo Leon, on the part of Senor General Don Pedro Ampudia, commanding-in-chief the army of the north of Mexico.

ART. I. As the legitimate result of the operations before this place, and the present position of the contending armies, it is agreed that the city, the fortifications, cannon, the munitions of war, and all other public property, with the undermentioned exceptions, be surrendered to the commanding general of the United States forces, now at Monterey.

ART. II. That the Mexican forces be allowed to retain the following arms, to wit: the commissioned officers their side arms, the infantry their arms and accoutrements, the cavalry their arms and accoutrements, the artillery one field battery, not to exceed six pieces, with twenty-one rounds of ammunition.

ART. III. That the Mexican armed forces retire within seven days from this date, beyond the line formed by the pass of the Rinconada, the city of Linares, and San Fernando de Presas.

ART. IV. That the citadel of Monterey be evacuated by the Mexican, and occupied by the American forces, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

ART. V. To avoid collisions, and for mutual convenience, that the troops of the United States, will not occupy the city until the Mexican forces have withdrawn, except for hospital and storage purposes.

ART. VI. That the forces of the United States will not advance beyond the line specified in the 2d [3d] article before the expiration of eight weeks, or until the orders or instructions of the respective governments can be received.

ART. VII. That the public property to be delivered shall be turned over and received by officers appointed by the commanding generals of the two armies.

ART. VIII. That all doubts as to the meaning of any of the preceding articles shall be solved by an equitable constructioned, and on principles of liberality to the retiring army.

ART. IX. That the Mexican flag, when struck at the citadel, may be saluted by its own battery.

Done at Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846.

W. J. WORTH,
Brigadier General U. S. A.
J. PINKNEY HENDERSON,
Maj. Gen. Comdg, Texan Volunteers.
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Colonel Mississippi Riflemen.
MANUEL M. LLANO,
T. REQUENA,
ORTEGA,
Approved:
PEDRO AMPUDIA. Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Comdg.

The despatches of Gen. Taylor relating to the storming of Monterey, appear in the *Union* of Monday, night. We copy them at large, and deem it important to add the material part of an editorial of the *Union* accompanying them. From this it appears that so far as the eight weeks armistice is concerned, the Administration does not sanction the agreement of Gen. Taylor, and that his army will be set in action again as the decision of the President can reach him.

The terms of the capitulation of Monterey—all-important as the possession of that post is to the further successful prosecution of the war—will arrest the attention of the public mind. The surrender by the Mexican army of the millitary stores, provisions, and cannon collected in the city, will add very considerably to the resources of our troops and weaken, in a greater proportion, the means of the enemy. The despatches of General Taylor do not inform us fully of the representations and views upon which he acted, in granting to the enemy—*subject, however, to instructions and orders from both governments*—an armistice of eight weeks, [illegible] which time, in the absence of such orders, [illegible] army is to advance beyond a specified [illegible] thirty miles in advance of Monterey. [illegible] borne in mind, however, that, in de[illegible] suspension of hostilities in one [illegible] tion, the Mexican general ma[illegible] held out to Gen. Taylor pr[illegible] between the two countri[illegible] exist.

Be this as it may[illegible] Lieut. Armstead, the b[illegible] government to Gen. T[illegible] failure of our offer of negoti[illegible] newed vigor in the prosecuti[illegible] rived in New Orleans on the 1st [illegible] at once to have chartered the steamb[illegible] to convey him to Brazos St. Jago. H[illegible] ly reach Gen. Taylor's camp to-day [illegible] if he be not already there. These despatches doutless induce Gen. Taylor to concentrate his [illegible] and collect his resources as rapidly as possible, with the view of resuming his operations vigorously as soon as he shall receive orders *to terminate the armistice.* These orders, we have no doubt, will *promptly be issued from Washington.* We trust they may reach General Taylor in *sixteen days*, the time in which Captain Eaton performed the route to Washington. In such an event, little delay (at the worst) can be occasioned; and even that time can be usefully spent in securing more complete and affective preparation. At all events, there can, as we conceive, be no doubt whatever that an armistice which was thus agreed to by General Taylor, subject to the orders of the two governments, should be at once terminated.

While upon this subject, we may take occasion to state that the recent rumors which have appeared in some of the journals of the actual or intended departure of Mr. Slidell and Mr. Parrott to Gen. Taylor's camp, to avail themselves of any opportunity of negotiation as commissioners to the Mexican government, are without any shadow of foundation. The reception of our last overture to negotiation by the Mexican rulers has determined our government to pursue its military operations without cessation, and with the utmost energy, till the sole object of our war—a just and honorable peace, with proper security against a repetition of Mexican outrage—shall be obtained. In fact, this would only be carrying out the principle which the administration has uniformly avowed, and which they announced in the letter to Commodore Conner, accompanying their late overtures of negotiation.

New Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the public, that they have located themselves in Charlotte, in the stand lately occupied by A. BETHUNE & Co., where the various branches in their line of business will be promptly executed in the neatest manner.

If skill, punctuality and close attention to business can insure an extensive patronage, they flatter themselves they will merit the public favor of the surrounding community.

The LATEST FASHIONS will be continually and periodically received from New York and Philadelphia, consisting of every mode that can please the fanciful taste of the young or contribute to ease and comfort of the aged.

Orders of all kinds from a distance will be strictly attended to.

As their work is to be done in the latest style and warranted to fit, they respectfully request customers to give them an opportunity to exhibit their skill and promptness in execution. They believe they will not fail to please, since in addition to the above inducements, they are determined that their prices shall be governed by the exigencies of the times.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange for work done.

ROBINSON & BRIAN.
Charlotte, Oct. 23, 1846. 83 ty

Notice.

THE firm heretolore existing between J. W. & J. Rainey is this day dissolved, as I will not be responsible for any contract or contracts made or contracted by *J. Rainey.*

J. W. RAINEY.
March 26, 1846. 57-r

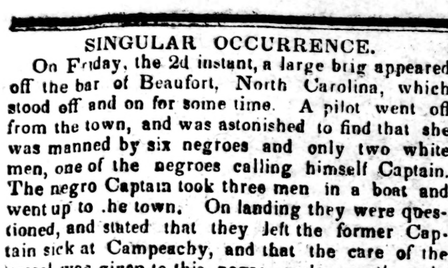
Removal.

DR. ALEX. TORRENCE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the late residence of John Gibson, deceased, 4 miles southwest from Davidson College, where he may at all times be found except when absent on professional business.

May 1, 1846. 59-r

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

On Friday, the 2d instant, a large brig appeared off the bar of Beaufort, North Carolina, which stood off and on for some time. A pilot went off from the town, and was astonished to find that she was manned by six negroes and only two white men, one of the negroes calling himself Captain. The negro Captain took three men in a boat and went up to the town. On landing they were questioned, and stated that they left the former Captain sick at Campeachy, and that the care of the vessel was given to this negro, as he was the only navigator. One of the boat's crew upon being afterwards interrogated, stated that the Captain came out in the brig and fell overboard on Wednesday night. At a subsequent examination they all stated that the Captain had fallen overboard.—The statement made by the mate, who is a white man, is, that they had been out from Campeachy thirty one days, and that the Captain became insane soon after they had sailed, and fell overboard on the 23d September. He then surrendered the charge of the brig to the negro, not being himself a navigator. This, it is supposed, is the true state of the case. The papers are all regular. The negroes say that they prevaricated under the influence of fear, as they knew that they were in a slave state. The brig is entered the Herriet of Marblehead, from Campeachy, loden with logwood, bound to New York, and consigned to Howland and Aspinwall. They were out of provisions, and came into Beaufort for a supply.—*Eve. News.*



MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, Friday, October 23, 1846.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The Farmers of Mecklenburg and adjoining Counties, are earnestly invited and requested to attend a public meeting, *in Charlotte*, on TUESDAY of October Court, at 11 o'clock, to consult upon the construction of a Rail Road from Charlotte to Camden, S. C. The meeting will be addressed by Col. W. J. Alexander, James W. Osborne, and other distinguished gentlemen.

MANY CITIZENS.

☞ The absence of the Editor for the past week, will account for the appearance of this week's JEFFERSONIAN.

EXPLANATION.

...that from the delinquency of the young ... makes up our packages for the ... were sent from the office on ... from this place last week. ... too late to supply the ... ill take care that no ... y us and our sub-

... an apprentice in the ...lotte in the Western ...ing last, without the con- ... GEORGE is about 17 years ...ive youth, a good composi- ... fair hand. He is of small ... wears ... down-cast look when spoken ... he informed his employer that he intended, or desired to leave him, George would have been dismissed with such a recommendation as he deserved; but since he has acted otherwise, to satisfy the law, a reasonable reward will be paid for his delivery in Charlotte.

FROST.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday mornings last, we had in all this region of country very heavy white frosts. The health of the country was improving, but we hope the appearance of old "Jack," will exterminate even all appearance of Ague and Fever.

FROM THE ARMY.

The official despatches from Gen. TAYLOR will be perused with deep interest. It will be seen, too, that our Government has very properly sent him instructions to put an end to the armistice. The last Washington Union remarks:

"Major James Graham left Washington this morning, in the southern train, with despatches for Gen. Taylor. It is believed that he carries out instructions for terminating "the temporary cessation of hostilities."

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn from a special correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, that the number of Mexicans ascertained to have been killed at the battles of Monterey, was FIFTEEN HUNDRED. Our loss was five hundred.

THE ELECTIONS.

The second trial in Maine was more favorable to the Democrats than was the first. But even yet, the failure to elect, leaves the political character of the Legislature all in doubt.

In Maryland, the Whigs have carried the Legislature by an increased majority from last year.

In South Carolina, Democracy has all to itself. The former members of Congress are all elected. Messrs. R. B. RHETT, ARMISTEAD BURT, JOSEPH A. WOODWARD, A. D. SIMMS, and R. F. SIMPSON, were re-elected without opposition; and Capt. JAS. A. BLACK, in the York District, beat his two opponents very easily, as did the Hon. I. E. HOLMES, in the Charleston District. We do not know that there is a single Whig elected to the Legislature, if we except our friend *Richard A. Springs*, Esq., from York.

The Congressional election in Georgia has resulted in the choice of four Whigs and four Democrats—Toombs, Stephens, Jones and King, Whigs, and Iverson, Cobb, Lumpkin, and Haralson, Democrats. This is a loss of one member to the Democrats, though the popular vote shews a considerable Democratic gain since the last election. Georgia is Democratic.

The elections are over in Pennsylvania and Ohio, but no returns have as yet come to hand.

☞ We understand Col. Barringer has signified his intention to run for Congress again in this District. The Democracy will attend to his case in time. The Colonel is a pretty clever fellow for a Whig, but we shall spare no honorable means to effect his defeat next August.

THE GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

Below we give the official vote for Governor of the State, at the late election; also the vote of 1844, showing the difference between the votes of 1844 and 1846.

	1844.		1846.	
	Hoke.	Graham.	Shepard.	Graham.
Anson,	506	1073	332	957
Ashe,	499	561	525	707
Beaufort,	489	887	421	835
Bertie,	409	507	350	498
Bladen,	490	271	391	302
Brunswick,	311	335	257	352
Buncombe,	406	875	431	951
Burke,	309	1263	290	1232
Cabarrus,	477	751	391	687
Caldwell,	260	544	222	651
Camden,	94	518	84	514
Carteret,	332	454	336	393
Caswell,	1088	277	996	260
Chatham,	794	1153	524	1126
Catawba,	000	000	000	000
Cherokee,	241	383	238	489
Chowan,	188	286	182	276
Cleveland,	720	336	241	423
Columbus,	342	180	383	195
Craven,	622	681	591	691
Cumberland,	1070	603	701	722
Currituck,	485	137	528	173
Davidson,	658	911	610	1004
Davie,	354	508	319	500
Duplin,	866	246	917	277
Edgecomb,	1410	118	1394	127
Franklin,	710	361	637	383
Gates,	381	359	398	353
Greene,	199	253	330	331
Granville,	985	976	899	1065
Guilford,	463	1920	369	1867
Halifax,	378	569	457	561
Haywood,	328	370	347	447
Henderson,	206	565	193	563
Hertford,	269	308	200	360
Hyde,	189	401	265	420
Iredell,	379	1527	288	1419
Johnston,	586	639	675	683
Jones,	153	195	109	218
Lenoir,	356	198	301	292
Lincoln,	1773	911	1560	847
Macon,	285	371	300	457
Martin,	523	316	489	355
McDowell,	000	000	000	000
Mecklenburg,	1242	808	1035	680
Moore,	513	584	352	588
Montgomery,	107	586	93	485
Nash,	796	70	827	95
New Hanover,	1101	283	948	257
Northampton,	362	514	408	515
Onslow,	553	178	626	210
Orange,	1555	1756	1440	1711
Pasquotank,	177	593	224	506
Perquimans,	217	366	242	447
Person,	622	287	516	392
Pitt,	441	697	308	550
Randolph,	318	1082	213	1233
Richmond,	113	678	54	715
Robeson,	599	559	527	575
Rockingham,	981	449	761	387
Rowan,	736	809	698	820
Rutherford,	435	1402	231	1269
Sampson,	727	461	692	504
Stanly,	81	541	28	562
Stokes,	1165	1105	951	995
Surry,	1023	1032	1045	1103
Tyrrell,	137	311	182	245
Union,	000	000	000	000
Wake,	1271	1073	1101	1060
Warren,	716	127	646	161
Washington,	136	368	114	351
Wayne,	846	217	884	317
Wilkes,	167	1333	128	1350
Yancy,	615	310	522	440
	39433	42586	34156	40128
		39433		34155
		3153		7859

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 20th instant, by Rev. Lewis Scarbrough, Capt. ROBERT NELSON KERR, to Miss JANE ELIZA MOORE.

DIED,

In this County, on the 13th instant, JOHN MCKEE, infant son of J. O. and Jane R. Flanagan, aged 2 months and 14 days.

Storms' Ague & Fever or Tonic Pills!
NO CURE, NO PAY!

JOHN A. YOUNG, of Charlotte, N. C., is Agent for the sale of STORMS' AGUE AND FEVER OR TONIC PILLS, which are purely vegetable, and warranted to cure the Chills in every instance, if used according to the printed direction accompanying each box; if not the Agent is instructed to return the money to the purchaser.

STORMS & CO. *Philadelphia.*

Oct 23 84 5t

B. P. BOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
CAMDEN, SO. CA.

Oct 9 82 2m

Dentistry.

Dr. E. H. ANDREWS,

HAVING returned to Charlotte, is ready to wait upon his friends. He may be found at his residence on Main-street, a few doors North of Maj. KERR's Hotel.

Oct 16 83 tf

Female Education.

To Parents and Guardians.

A School for the Education of Girls will be opened at the residence of the subscriber, on the 2d of November, under the charge of Miss JANE A. CHAMBERLAIN. Miss C. having formerly taught in this County, it is only necessary to say, that her qualifications as an Instructress are of the first order. The location is five miles north of Charlotte, distinguished for good health, and in a neighborhood remarkable for its religious and moral cultivation, and only one and a half miles from Sugar Creek Church. It is intended that at this school, Girls shall have an opportunity of acquiring a thorough education. Arrangements having been made to board any number of pupils, the school will be strictly parental—the pupils being always under the eye of the Instructress.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Trustees of the School:

Rev. R. H. LAFFERTY, T. L. HUTCHISON, Esq., IRA PARKS, Esq. | J. P. HENDERSON, Esq., JAS. A. HOUSTON, Esq., DR. JAS. GILMER.

The terms of Tuition, as well as of Boarding, wil be moderate, and will be made known in the next *Jeffersonian.*

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Claremont, Mecklenburg Co., October 9, 1846. 82 tf

PRICES CURRENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., OCT. 8.
(Corrected weekly from the Temperance Advocate.)

Bagging,	14 a 15	Nails,	5½ a 20
Bale Rope,	7 a 10	Pork,	5 a 5½
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Rice,	2 a 4½
Butter,	12 a 14	Sugar, Musco.	9 a 11
Coffee, Cuba,	8 a 10	Havana, White,	14 a 16
Rio,	8 a 10	" Brown,	9 a 10
Java,	13½ a 14	Loaf,	14 a 16
Cotton,	8 a 9¾	Lump,	14 a 16
Flour,	5 a 6¾	Crushed,	15 a 18
Corn,	55 a 60	Doubled Refin.	15½ a 00
Iron,	5 a 10	Salt,	$1 a 1¾
Lard,	10 a 12	Tallow,	6 a 7
Molasses,	35 a 45	Teas,	75 a $1¼

COTTON.—Owing to the elections, which were on Monday and Tuesday last, farmers have remained at home to vote, and have brought little Cotton to market during the early part of the week. No change has taken place in prices since our last quotations; and the opinion still continues, that former rates will be fully sustained.

CORN, sells from wagons at 56 cents. This price, however, cannot be sustained. Large crops have been made, and as soon as the article can be brought to market, prices will fall.

FLOUR, has got up to $5, and will probably remain at this for some time.

CAMDEN, S. C., OCT. 14.
(Corrected weekly from the Journal.)

Bacon, (scarce)	8 a 12½	Bagging,	12½ a 16
Beef, per pound,	3½ a 5	Cheese, pound,	a
Butter do	12½ a 25	Coffee,	8 a 14
Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Cotton Yarn,	87½
do apple,	50 a 55	Powder, keg,	$6 a 7
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Iron, pound,	5 a 6¼
Corn,	80 $1	Lead, pound,	7 a 9
Flour,	$6 a 6 50	Lamp Oil,	$1 a 1 25
Feathers,	30 a 37½	Lime, barrel,	$2 a 2 50
Lard, pound,	10 a 12	Molasses,	37½ a 45
Linseed Oil,	75 a 80	Mackarel, bbl.	a
Oats, bushel,	40 a 45	Nails, cut, lb.	5 a 6
Peas,	65 a 80	Rope,	6½ a 12
Potatoes, swt.	37½ a 50	Rice, bushel,	$3 a 4
do irish.	a	Sugar, pound,	8 a 14
Pork, pound,	5 a 6	Salt, sack,	$1 50 a 1 75
Rye,	$1 50 a 1 75	Shot, pound,	8 a 10
Tallow,	7 a 8	Steel, pound,	16 a 23
Tobacco,	8 a 40	Tea,	75 a $1 50
Whiskey,	50 a 55	Twine,	20 a 25

COTTON.—Some two or three hundred bales have been sold during the past week, at prices ranging from 8 to 9 1-6 c. The principal sales have been at 8¾ —*Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 13.
(Corrected weekly from the Observer,)

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a ½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 20
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Oats,	40 a 40
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	52
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Sugar, brown,	8 a 15
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bush.	45 a 52
Candles, F. F.	13 a 15	Do. sack,	$1¾ a 8
Flour,	4¼ a 4¾	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 45

REMARKS.—Cotton sold last week at 9 a 9 55. We have not heard of any sales this week. Little coming to market. Flour 5¼ a 5¾.

CHARLESTON, S. C., OCT. 8.
(Corrected weekly from the Mercury.)

Bagging,	12 a 14½	Pork,	14½ a 15
Bale Rope,	4 a 8½	Rice,	2¼ a 4½
Bacon,	6¾ a 7¾	Sugar, Lous.	6 a 7
Butter,	16 a 21	Havana, white	10 a 10¢
Coffee, Rio,	8½ a 8	" brown,	7¼ a 7¢
Java,	12 a 13	Muscovado,	6½ a 8
Cuba,		Lump,	9½ a 10
Flour,	5¼ a 5½	Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	68 a 70	Crushed,	12 a 12¼
Iron,	$4 a 4½	Doub. refined,	12 a 12½
Lard,	7½ a 8	Salt,	$106 a 1 10
Molasses,	21 a 32	Tea,	18 a 50
Nails.	4¾	Cotton,	6½ a 8

Ranger's Notice.

ALEXANDER P. GRAHAM has entered on my books a DARK BROWN HORSE, about five or six years old, fifteen and a quarter hands high, a few white spots in his face, no brands, shod all round. Appraised at $40.

J. W. MURDOCK, Ranger for Iredell County.

Oct 23 84 3t

Important Sale.

AS Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Charles E Moss, I will sell at public auction at the late residence of said deceased, three miles south of Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November next, the following property of said Estate, to wit:

THE Plantation

On which the deceased lived, containing about 428 Acres, and on the tract is a very rich

Gold Mine

Just opened, and from which a large quantity of ore, of the richest character, has been taken, and is now convenient for inspection. It is confidently believed, by good judges that this is one of the most extensive and valuable mines in this country. On the premises, also, is a good dwelling and all necessary outhouses, and the tract comprises a large quantity of capital meadow, in a high state of improvement, and a large quantity of first rate timber land.

—ALSO:—

6 valuable Negroes,

Men, Women, and Boys.

One Thousand Bushels of Corn; A quantity of Wheat, Rye and Oats.

A large quantity of superior Hay and Fodder and other Roughness.

A Buggy and Harness; one Road Waggon and Gears; Horses and Mules; Cows and Hogs; Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms of sale made known on the day. Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

W. W. ELMS, Ex'r.

Oct. 13, 1846.

N. B. Persons indebted to the above estate of C. E. Moss, will find the Books in the hands of Mr. SAMUEL BELK, at the counting-room of Davidson & Spratt, where they are requested to call and settle forthwith; and those having claims against the estate, are required to present them as the law directs, to the undersigned.

W. W. ELMS, Executor.

October 18 83 ts

AND STILL THEY COME!

THE Subscriber is now ready to enter the list with his neighbors in *fair competition in the sale of GOODS.* His object in advertising is not to *boast* of his Stock, Styles and Prices, but to inform the community that he is now receiving and opening his

FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES,

which comprise every description of Merchandize sold in village Stores.

To the Ladies,—and Gentlemen regarding the Styles and Fashions in their Warbrobes,—he would say, he is desirous to have their opinion of his taste in selection before he ventures an *extravagant eulogy* upon the fancy purchase, and hopes they will give his Stock an examination.

From the farmers and public generally, wishing to supply themselves for the Winter season, he would urge an early call and examination of his stock; in which will be found a varied assortment of

Heavy Goods for Winter Wear,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Fine Hats, Caps and Bonnets,
AN ASSORTMENT OF BROGANS AND MUD BOOTS,
Cotton Bagging, Roping, &c., &c., &c.,

Prices to correspond with the reduction in the Northern market.

JOHN A. YOUNG.

October 23 84 5t

AND ALL GOODS USUALLY KEPT IN VILLAGE STORES.

BREM & ALEXANDER.

October 23 84 tf

Cheap Bagging and Roping,

NEGRO SHOES, of superior quality,

SADDLES AND BRIDLES,

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

HATS AND BONNETS,

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery and Groceries,

bought as cheap as any Goods, and will positively be sold for CASH, *or on time to punctual dealers*, as low as any house can sell them in this section of country. We ask a call from persons wanting Goods, as we think we can offer them inducements to buy from us not met with at all times. We have

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

WE ARE RECEIVING FROM THE NORTH, A NEW AND CHEAP STOCK OF

THE WHITE SELL*

We are requested by

a number of the Officers of the Ninth Division of North Carolina Militia, to announce Col. GEO. W. BROWN, of Rockford, Surry County, as a candidate for *Major General*, in place of Gen. DALTON resigned.

Oct 16 83 tf

Removal.

A. BETHUNE & CO.,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have removed their

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

to the Room formerly occupied by *Graham & Jamison*, two doors West of ELMS' corner.

Oct 9 82 tf

ATTENTION!

Captains commanding Companies of the 68th Regiment of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Charlotte, on THURSDAY, the 22d of October next, with your Subaltern Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians, armed and equipped as the law directs, with side arms, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., for drill; and also, on FRIDAY, the 23d, with your respective Companies, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for review.

By order of T. P. G. FARRIS, Col. Comdt.

WM. H. WADDELL, *Adjt.*

Oct 2 80 1m

The Concord Cotton Factory.

WE now have on hand a large stock of BALE ROPE, YARN and DOMESTICS.

—*ALSO*—

Over **1500** pieces of heavy 44 inch

COTTON BAGGING.

A very superior article, which we will sell *lower* than any thing of the kind that can be brought from the Northern markets.

WILL. P. MOORE, *Clk. C. M. C.*

Concord, N. C., July 31, 1846. 72 TF

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AS Agent for MR. ANDERSON, I am desirous of selling a TRACT OF LAND, lying in Providence Settlement, adjoining N. M. Stitt, Clarke Weddington and others, containing about 200 Acres. This Land is very valuable, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

—ALSO:—

I will sell a Tract of my own Land, lying on the Waters of Big Sugar Creek, three miles south of Charlotte, containing 100 ACRES. On the premises is a good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and a large quantity of superior Meadow Land, in a high state of improvement.

The Terms for this Tract will be made very accommodating. Apply for information to

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Aug 14 74 tf

LOOK
To your own interest!

ALL kinds of Ornamental, Sign, House, Carriage, and Flag PAINTING will be executed by the undersigned, when called on, promptly and in a very superior manner. Specimens of his work may be seen in Charlotte. All orders for Painting, or Varnishing furniture, directed to this place, will meet prompt attention. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Paints and Oils furnished by the subscriber, if required.

JOSEPH C. TEMPLES

Charlotte, June 5, 1846. 44-16

BLANKS
For sale at this office.

JUST ARRI...

A SPLENDID STOCK

NEW GOO...

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER T...

DAVID PARKS

IS now receiving his supply of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising a very general and complete assortment of the prettiest, best and cheapest Goods ever brought to this market. In his stock will be found a superb selection of all descriptions of Goods for Gentlemen's and Ladies' wear, of the latest styles and patterns:

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES;
FANCY GOODS
OF ALL KINDS;
HATS, BONNETS AND SHOES;
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND CUTLERY,
NEGRO BLANKETS & SHOES,
A GOOD AND CHEAP ARTICLE.

And, indeed, every article usually called for in this market, all of which he is determined to sell as low as they can be purchased in Charlotte or any of the surrounding towns. Cash purchasers would do well to give him a call as he can, and will for the cash, give them rare bargains.

He also has a large stock of BAGGING and ROPING, which will be sold on very low terms.

Call, see, judge, and buy, if you like my goods and prices.

DAVID PARKS.

Oct 13 83 3m*

Valuable Lands
AND RICH GOLD MINES
FOR SALE.

PERSONS desirous of embarking in the Gold Mining business, have now the most favorable opportunity to obtain bargains ever offered in this country. The valuable Mining Lands heretofore in controversy between Davidson and Erwin and Elms, have been settled by compromise, and are now offered for sale on the most accommodating terms. The lands are all in the neighborhood of Charlotte, and are as follows:

The Dunn Mine Tract,
ALEXANDER MINE TRACT,
WILLIAMS MINING TRACT.

And other Tracts, all known to be the richest in this region of country, as they have all been worked, more or less. Undoubted titles can be made, on the payment of a certain portion of the purchase money. Particulars can be ascertained on application to G. W. CALDWELL, in Charlotte.

Oct 16 83 tf

New Stock.

THOS. TROTTER
Has Just received a splendid stock
OF NEW
JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

October, 24, 1845. 32-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of R. C. CARSON & CO. having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st day of January next.

September 15, 1846. R. C. CARSON & CO.

NO HUMBUG.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

RICHARD C. CARSON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING HIS OF STOCK

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

TO which he would invite the attention of his friends and customers, and all others who wish to secure Bargains. A decline in the price of goods of almost every description having taken place, together with having bought every dollar of his goods for cash, gives him great advantages, and he is now prepared to sell, and will sell as low, if not lower than any other House in the place. His Stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

is complete, and will compare in quality and price with any ever offered in this market, and those who wish to supply themselves would do well to give him a call. He has many new articles for LADIES' WINTER WEAR, such as the following:

RICH CHAMELEON STRIPED SILKS, BLACK SATIN Do.,

PYRAMID CASHMERE ROBES, GRADUATED LACE ROBES,

Shaded Satin, Striped Cashmere D'Ecosse,

COLD DE LAINE, EMBROIDERED PLAID ROBES,

PYRAMID and FLORENCE ROBES; black and fancy colored ALPACCAS;

CALICOES OF EVERY QUALITY AND PRICE,

LACES AND EDGINGS RIBBONS FRINGES AND CORDS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

New style **HATS AND BONNETS,**

MILES' LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

A heavy stock NEGRO SHOES,

which purchasers are particularly requested to examine before buying elsewhere.

—ALSO:—

A first rate article 44 in heavy KENTUCKY BAGGING,

LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN IN THIS MARKET.

HARDWARE CROCKERY. GROCERIES.

AND SADDLERY. Call and see, as early as possible.

RICHARD C. CARSON.

Charlotte, (N. C.) October 2, 1846. 81

NEW FIRM.

C. T. ALEXANDER & CO.

HAVING purchased the Stock of GOODS of the late CHAS E MOSS announce to the public that they have commenced business in the building lately occupied by Mr Moss, and are now ready and willing to wait on all who may give them a call. Their Stock consists of

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

A large Stock of **GROCERIES,**

DRY GOODS. CROCKERY. HARDWARE

SADDLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS.

A LARGE STOCK OF SOLE AND HARNESS LEATHER.

COPING, QUICK-SILVER, SHOVELS AND SPADES,

40 CASES NEGRO SHOES.

Best article of Miles' **BOOTS,**

Ladies' Shoes, Hats and Bonnets.

The citizens generally are invited to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods *unusually low for* CASH, as the terms on which they purchased will enable them to do so.

They expect soon to receive a new supply, which will make their Stock complete, and they pledge themselves to the *bread list* that they will not be undersold by any other house in this place.

The article of NEGRO SHOES and WINTER GOODS of almost every description will be sold much lower than heretofore. Also SOLE LEATHER, at very cheap prices.

Purchasers will therefore find it to their interest to give us a call before buying elsewhere. All we want is for you to call hear prices and then judge for yourselves.

CHAS T. ALEXANDER & CO

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 18, 1846 79 tf

Great Reduction IN THE PRICES

As quick Sales and small Profits is our motto, we will sell as Cheap as the Cheapest and as Low as the Lowest.

E. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving and opening at the south corner of Tyron st, a very large and splendid Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

the largest stock we have had for several years and the CHEAPEST. Our Stock being very much reduced since we received our Goods, our friends and customers can be sure that we are buying *new Goods and new styles and at the lowest prices.* And as our Goods are being bought particularly for CASH, and under such circumstances that enables us to sell as cheap as any other competitors.

It is our wishes to accommodate all the styles of Goods that will pay, we have a complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FANCY GOODS;

We have also a fine stock of Ladies' White French Wedding Robes;

A splendid assortment of Shaded French Ombres, for Ladies' Dresses;

A good assortment of Rich figured Grosde Genera Silks, Colored and Black;

A large lot of Linen Tape Trimming; Linen Edgings;

A large lot of Frenel Collars;

We defy competition in the articles of *Boots and Shoes.*

ALSO:

The article of *Negro Blankets* and *Red Blankets; and Prints* of all kinds; *Broadcloths and Cassimeres.*

We wish to sell all we can for CASH, but we particularly invite all those that are perfectly good and want *credit* to call on us, we will sell them.

Sept 18 79 81 E. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of JOB PRINTING in a very superior style and at short notice—cheap.

Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets, Ball Tickets, Cards, Blanks, &c.,

promptly attended to, and neatly executed without delay and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

PRINTING in Gold, Silver and Copper.

Charlotte, (N. C.) October 2, 1846. 91

State of North Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1846.

ORDERED by the Court a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law for Mecklenburg County be opened and held on the 5th Monday of November next.

Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Cases will please take notice.

Test: J. E. KERR, c. m. s. c.

Charlotte, Sept. 18 1846. 78 tc

NOTICE.

ALL persons in arrears with me for Taxes must make immediate payment; those failing to do so, must not complain when a course to ensure collection is taken.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Sept 18 70 tc

Caution.

I CAUTION the public against trading for a note of hand given by me to Mrs. MARY J. ROSSICK for a note is for Ten Dollars, six months after date and dated July 26 1846. I have received no value for said note, and will never pay it unless compelled by law.

MIDDLETON LAWING

July 31 72 *

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been qualified as Executor on the Estate of Thos. Alexander, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims duly authenticated within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will also please to make payment immediately.

E. B. D. SLOAN, Executor.

July 31 72 tf

Valuable Plantation for sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the South offers for sale his plantation lying on the head waters of Steel Creek, on the great road leading from the Tuckaseege Ford to Camden, adjoining the lands of T. L. Hutchison, Herbert Stowe, Wm. M Grier, and others, containing about **230 Acres,** with a very comfortable frame dwelling HOUSE and other necessary out buildings, all entirely new. There are about 80 acres cleared, all of which is entirely fresh and the fences all in good condition for securing a crop. In point of quality it cannot be surpassed by any land in this section of country. Any person wishing to purchase good land would do well to call and examine the land before purchasing elsewhere, as I am anxious to sell, I am determined to give a bargain.

J. A. GRIER.

White Hall, Mecklenburg Co. }
July 21, 1846. } 72 tf

THE LIBRARY OF SACRED MUSIC.

THE Board of Managers of the New York Sacred Music Society have examined, with much pleasure, the *Library of Sacred Music*, a monthly periodical by B. Wyman and G. P. Newell. The work is got up in a handsome style and embraces a choice selection of Sacred Music, of a high order, and is well worthy of the support of all lovers of good music. Messrs. Wyman and Newell are favorably known as Professors of Music; and the Library itself furnishes abundant proof of their capacity for the management of such a work

L. B. WYMAN, President.
J. CONNE SMITH, Secretary.

New York, March, 1846

Terms $3 per annum, in advance. Ten copies sent to one address $2 50; twenty or more copies to one address, $2 25. The usual terms to booksellers and agents.

**Agents wanted in every city and town in the Union, to whom the usual discount will be made.

Newspapers inserting the above notice six times and sending us each paper, shall receive the Library for one year.

E. H. WILCOX, General Agent.
150 Fulton street, New York.

Sept 25 80 6t

Valuable Lands for sale.

AS Agent for MR. ANDERSON, I am desirous of selling a TRACT OF LAND, lying in Providence Settlement, adjoining N. M. Stitt, Clarke Weddington and others containing about 200 Acres. This Land is very valuable, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

—ALSO—

I will sell a Tract of my own Land, lying on the Waters of Big Sugar Creek, three miles south of Charlotte, containing 100 ACRES. On the premises is a good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and a large quantity of superior Meadow Land, in a high state of improvement.

The Terms for this Tract will be made very accommodating. Apply for information to

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Aug 14 74 tf

Removal.

DR. ALEX TORRENCE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the late residence of John Gibson, deceased, 4 miles southwest from Davidson College, where he may at all times be found except when absent on professional business.

May 1, 1846 59-F

ATTENTION!

Captains commanding Companies of the 68th Regiment of N. C. Militia

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Charlotte, on THURSDAY, the 22d of October next, with your Subaltern Officers Non Commissioned Officers and Musicians, armed and equipped as the law directs, with side arms, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., for drill; and also, on FRIDAY, the 23d, with your respective Companies, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for review

By order of T. P. G. FARRIS Col. Comdt.

WM. H. WADDELL, *Adjt.*

Oct 2 80 tm

Female Education.

To Parents and Guardians.

A School for the Education of Girls will be opened at the residence of the subscriber the 21st instant, under the charge of Miss JANE A. CHAMBERLAIN. Miss C. having formerly taught in this County, it is only necessary to say, that her qualifications as an Instructress are of the first order. The location is five miles north of Charlotte, distinguished for good health and in a neighborhood remarkable for its religious and moral cultivation, and only one and a half miles from Sugar Creek Church. It is intended that at this school Girls shall have an opportunity of acquiring a thorough education. Arrangements having been made to board any number of pupils the school will be strictly parental—the pupils to be always under the eye of the Instructress.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Trustees of the School:

REV. R. H. LAFFERTY.	J. P. HENDERSON, Esq.
T. L. HUTCHISON, Esq.,	JAS A. HOUSTON, Esq.
ISA PARKS, Esq.	DR JAS. GILMER

The terms of Tuition, as well as of Boarding, will be moderate, and will be made known in the next *Jeffersonian.*

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Claremont, Mecklenburg Co., }
October 9, 1846. } 82 tf

BETHUNE & CO.,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

Two doors west of Elms' Corner.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING AND *Paper Hanging.*

J. W. RAINEY

TENDERS his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the Tools and Implements necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for years engaged in it, he hope by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

ORNAMENTAL, SIGN FLAG & HOUSE *Painting and Paper Hanging,*

will be promptly executed in a superior style and at moderate charges. Specimens of their work may be seen in any of the surrounding Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Caldwell, or Stanly.

☞ Orders for Signs will be thankfully received and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

☞ All letters on business (post-paid) directed to Concord or Charlotte, will, be attended to.

J. W. RAINEY.

Nov. 28, 1845. 37

New Concern,

On the Cheap and Fashionable Plan.

JOSHUA TROTTER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has set up on his "own hook," in the business of manufacturing

CARRIAGES, &c.

He is at the old stand of Overman & Trotter, immediately opposite the Jail, and intends that his work, for neatness, durability, and dispatch in filling orders, shall not be surpassed by any similar establishment in the southern country.

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, &c.,

With or without Harness,

Will be made in a very superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and at very low prices.—All he asks is for the public to give him a trial, and then if his work will not stand the test, he asks them not for their patronage.

REPAIRING of all kinds will be executed to order, and finished according to promise, at very low charges.

N. B. Buggies, Carriages, &c., kept at all times for hire.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1846. 245 F

New Stock.

THOS. TROTTER

Has Just received a splendid stock OF NEW

JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms

THOMAS TROTTER.

October, 24, 1845, 32 tf

Medical Notice.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93-1y

Notice.

THE firm heretofore existing between J. W. & J. Rainey is this day dissolved, as I will not be responsible for any contract or contracts made or contracted by *J. Rainey.*

J. W. RAINEY.

March 26 1846. 57 F

LOOK

To your own interest!

ALL kinds of Ornamental, Sign, House, Carriage, and Flag PAINTING will be executed by the undersigned, when called on, promptly and in a very superior manner. Specimens of his work may be seen in Charlotte. All orders for Painting, or Varnishing furniture, directed to this place, will meet prompt attention. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Paints and Oils furnished by the subscriber, if required.

JOSEPH C. TEMPLES

Charlotte, June 5, 1846. 44-16

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59-F

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

—owed—

THE subscriber has taken charge of the CHARLOTTE HOTEL, recently occupied by Col. M. W. Alexander, and respectfully invites the former patrons of this Establishment, and the public generally, to call. Having every convenience for the accommodation of BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, he is determined to use unwearied exertions to please all his guests, and hopes that the public will award him a liberal share of patronage.

JAS. A. SADLER.

Jan. 1, 1846. tf

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204-1year

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improment, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, according to the head of water.

FAYETTEVILLE.	LENOIR.
A. Graham.	Thomas Rouse,
CUMBERLAND.	Mr Lassiter.
Col. Alex. Murchison,	JONES.
Christopher Munroe,	Lemuel Simmons.
Alex. Williams,	CRAVEN.
Col. A. S. McNeill,	John Bryant.
Farquhard Smith,	COLUMBUS.
John McDaniel,	Lot Williamson.
John Evans,	ROBESON.
J. W. Howell.	W. C. McNeill.
BLADEN.	RICHMOND.
Gen. James McKay,	John C. McLaurin,
Robert Melvin,	John L. Fairley.
S. N. Richardson,	ANSON.
Thomas C. Smith,	A. Bauchum
Isaac Wright.	J. R. Reid, Millwright,
John Smith.	CASWELL.
SAMPSON.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright,
G. T. Barksdale,	CHATHAM.
Patrick Murphy,	Cole & Brantly,
John H. Spearman,	Smith & Pullen,
Hardy Royal.	N. Clegg.
NEW HANOVER.	WAKE.
James Murphy,	S Beasly.
Charles Henry.	GUILFORD.
ONSLOW.	Dr. Faulks.
Robert Aman.	JOHNSTON.
GREENE.	J. T. Leach.
Thomas Hooker.	

Besides many others in different parts of the State With such a deservedly high character, the subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with [illegible] these Wheels, as we now wish to employ 100 in this business in different parts

DUNC[illegible]
ARC[illegible]
A. A[illegible]

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan[illegible]

NO[illegible]

NOTICE is [illegible] is appointed [illegible] miles south of C[illegible] in the business of [illegible] He will at all times [illegible] Lumber of all kinds, [illegible]

Jan 30, 1846.

The Mansion [illegible] FOR SA[illegible]

THIS well known large and [illegible] PUBLIC HOUSE, in the Town [illegible] lotte, N C., will be sold on Tuesday of next October Court, to the highest bidder. It is situated near the Court House, in the centre of the business part of the Town—has on the premises a good well of Water, large and roomy Stables, sufficient for the accommodation of 80 Horses. A few years past this property cost $11,000, and it can now be had for $4,000. The purchaser can have the Furniture on very low terms. The Proprietors are determined to sell, and it can be purchased privately any time between this and October Court. For information, apply to WM. S. NORMENT, on the premises

Aug 14 74 tf

Credit Sale of Valuable Lands.

I am desirous of selling the well-known and VALUABLE PLANTATION in Mecklenburg County, known as the Jamesville Place, or Harris' Gold Mining Lands. It is among the most valuable Tracts in the County for Mining purposes, and contains between 1,600 and 1,800 Acres; and on it is an excellent Dwelling and all necessary Out Houses the building alone costing $10,000. There is also on the premises a first rate site for machinery to be moved by water, with a fall of at least twenty feet, and a large quantity of first rate Meadow Land. About 1,200 Acres are yet in virgin timber of a good quality.

If not sold privately, this Plantation will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing October Court. A liberal credit will be given, and bond and security required.

If desired, the above Lands will be divided into two Tracts to suit purchasers.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can address the Subscriber, by letter, at Edgefield C. H. (S. C.) or apply to JOSEPH H. WILSON, Charlotte, N. C.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

Sept 25 80 tf

COACH MAKING.

Charles Overman

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is at his old stand, two doors north of the store of Alexander Beatty & Co., and is now prepared to execute all work in the

COACH

AND

CARRIAGE MAKING LINE

In most superb style. He is determined to date his mechanical life from the 1st day of January, 1846. His work shall be done better than ever similar work was done in Charlotte, and on the lowest possible terms. The public may rest assured that all work done by him shall be of the most substantial character and orders filled with dispatch.

Repairing done cheap, well, and in haste.

Charlotte, Jan 16, 1846. 44

Negroes for Sale.

AS Administrator on the Estate of the late JOHN PENSERTHY, deceased, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday of next October Court, it being the 27th day of the month, two likely and valuable young NEGRO MEN. One is a good Brick Mason, and the other is an experienced and intelligent Gold Miner. These boys are very valuable. Terms made known at the Sale.

All persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN PENSERTHY, deceased, must make immediate payment, as the business of the Estate must be closed. Those having claims against the Estate are required to present them in the manner prescribed by law, or their collection will be resisted.

W. W. ELMS, Adm'r.

Aug 28 76 tf